[CONFIDENTIAL.

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH,

CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RÁJPUTÁNÁ,

Received up to 13th March, 1886.

POLITICAL.

Circulation, 460 copies.

Nizám's offer of sixty lakhs of rupees to the Government of India.

The *Koh-i-Núr* (Lahore), of the 8th March, after quoting an extract from the *Pioneer* to the effect that the offer of sixty lakhs of rupees by the Nizám to the Government of India was made without the knowledge of the Nizám and the Prime Minister of Hyderabad, says that when the news of the offer was first published, some newspapers did not consider that the offer had been made voluntarily by His Highness. But the *Pioneer* and other Anglo-Indian newspapers of that class represented the offer as quite spontaneous and highly praised the Nizám for it, and the Nizám himself corroborated their statement. How has the Allahabad journal now discovered that the offer was made without the knowledge of His Highness and the Prime Minister? Again, the question is who made the offer without the consent of the Nizám? If the offer was really made without the knowledge and consent of His Highness, as has now been stated by the *Pioneer*, it clearly shows that native princes are nominal rulers of their States and the offer cannot be too deeply regretted.

Mr. Veasey's confidential circular.

The *Koh-i-Núr* (Lahore), of the 8th March, publishes an Urdu translation of the confidential circular lately issued by Mr. Veasey, the Inspector-General of Police in Bengal, to District Superintendents of Police, and says that it is simply preposterous to suppose, as has been done by the *Indian Mirror*, that the circular is intended to suppress the National Congress. The authorities have no need of making secret enquiries into the proceedings of the Congress, inasmuch as that body conducts all its proceedings above board and itself gives them great publicity. It is believed that 10,000 copies of the report of the proceedings of the Madras Congress will be printed and distributed *gratis* throughout the country. On the other hand, the statement of the *Pioneer* that the Nepalese Sardars who have taken refuge in British India desire to raise an army in order to oust the present Nepalese Ministry by force, and that the circular is intended merely to prevent them from doing so, seems to be equally unfounded. It is a matter of regret that Government is pursuing a policy which is calculated to create popular distrust in it. There are no religious societies in this country which have anything to do with politics. Evil-minded subordinate police officials are sure to abuse the power given them by Mr. Veasey's circular, and therefore Government had better re-assure the public on this point. (The *Hindustán*, Kálákankar, of the 1st March, makes nearly the same remarks on Mr. Veasey's circular.)

Circulation, 220 copies.

Sir Saiyad Ahmad Khán's Lucknow lecture.

The *Hindi Pradip* (Allahabad), for March, says that hitherto Sir Saiyad Ahmad Khán has been considered a reformer and leader of the Muhammadan community. But it would appear that at the Lucknow Muhammadan Congress a proposal made by him was supported by 20 and opposed by 200 men! This clearly shows how far he is a leader of the Muhammadan community. He stands under great obligations to Government. He gets a pension and is receiving title after title. One of his sons has been made a High Court Judge, and another an Assistant District Superintendent of Police

Hence in his Lucknow political lecture he highly praised Government and went out of his way to abuse the Bengalis. Only educated persons are best able to appreciate the advantages of British rule and to criticize Government measures. What education Sir Saiyad has received is evident from his speech. It is difficult to understand why he is so angry with the Bengalis. He much praised the sword of the Patháns. Was it the sword which the Patháns and other Musalmáns used during the Mutiny of 1857? Where was the sword of the Patháns when Sevaji founded a new Mahratta kingdom? Where were the Patháns when a company of British traders wrested province after province from the Emperors of Delhi? Had Government admitted only natives of high birth and caste to the public service, the country would not have made such a rapid progress as it has done. Competent men, whether they be Bengalis, Parsis, Mahrattas, Sikhs, or Musalmáns, should be appointed to high posts. Sir Saiyad himself admits that his co-religionists have neglected education and are poor and indolent. Then how can Government give them a share in the administration? Every sentence of Sir Saiyad's speech shows his timidity and weakness of mind, which are probably due to old age. His lecture has ruined his reputation and greatly lowered him in the estimation of the public.

Circulation, 181 copies.

Muhammadan meeting at Allahabad.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 6th March, referring to the Muhammadan meeting held at Allahabad, says that, except Háfiz Muhammad Husain, no man of influence and position attended the meeting. The Háfiz is an Arabic scholar, and is equally respected by Musalmáns and Hindús for his good qualities. But hitherto he has never taken part in any political movement. He seems to have been deceived by the misrepresentations of some disciple of Sir Saiyad Ahmad Khán; otherwise he would never have presided at the meeting.

National Congress and Musalmáns.

A small Urdu pamphlet, in verse, called a National Warning, has been circulated by the author with the *Alam-e-Taweh* newspaper of Cawnpore. The author represents the National

Congress as very injurious to Musalmáns, tells them not to allow themselves to be duped by the misrepresentations of wily Bengalis, and warns them against joining the movement.

Circulation, 240 copies.

Treatment of Maulvi Sami-ullah Khán, C.M.G., the District Judge of Rae Bareli, at the Lieutenant-Governor's Darbár at Rae Bareli.

The *Azád* (Lucknow), of the 9th March, says that it is believed that, at the Rae Bareli Darbar, Maulvi Sami-ullah Khán, C.M.G., the District Judge of Rae Bareli, was seated among Native Government officials and was introduced to the Lieutenant-Governor by the Deputy Commissioner. He had also to present a *nazar*, while no European District Judge did so. Evidently he was treated in this way because he is a native. The *Azád* does not approve of his private character, and has more than once had occasion to criticize his official proceedings. He has really not justified his selection for the post. However, his improper treatment at the Darbár cannot but be regretted. It is surprising that he should have been ill-treated at a Darbár of Sir Auckland Colvin, who has himself elevated him to a District Judgeship.

Circulation, 400 copies.

Muhammadan National Association of Lahore and Lord Dufferin's retirement.

The *Rafiq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 3rd March, gives a brief account of the proceedings of the meeting of the Muhammadan National Association of Lahore held to express regret at Lord Dufferin's early retirement.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation, 595 copies.

Ruling of the Allahabad High Court in the Sháhjahánpur cow-killing case.

The *Oudh Akhbár* (Lucknow), of the 10th March, referring to the ruling of the Allahabad High Court in the Sháhjahánpur cow-killing case, does not think that the Court's interpretation of section 295 of the Indian Penal Code is right. The Court suggests that the Municipal Boards should make satisfactory arrangements for regulating the slaughter of kine. But the Boards cannot be expected to make such arrangements. Again, they can do nothing beyond municipal limits. Every unprejudiced man will admit that for some years past ill-disposed Musalmáns

have been killing kine in an objectionable way simply in order to annoy the Hindús. There are instances in which Hindús have repaired Muhammadan mosques and even paid the criers attached to such mosques, while their Muhammadan neighbours have, in return for these favours, assisted butchers in opening meat-shops near their houses. It is simply impossible to suppose that such ungrateful Musalmáns will ever respect the feelings of their Hindú brethren. There are of course many respectable Muhammadans who perform sacrifices with great secrecy, so much so that even their immediate neighbours do not know what is going on at their houses. Riots occur only when Musalmáns openly kill kine in order to hurt the feelings of the Hindús. Government should take this matter into consideration and take steps with a view to preventing wicked Musalmáns from annoying the Hindús. The *Akhbár* publishes an Urdu translation of the judgment of the High Court in the Sháhjahánpur case above referred to.

Circulation, 500 copies.

Madras Board of Revenue and the winter tours of District Officers.

The *Áftáb-i-Panjáb* (Lahore), of the 5th March, is glad to hear that the Board of Revenue in Madras has issued orders to all revenue officers to the effect that, when they are on tour, they should satisfy themselves, before their departure from any place, that the men who provided supplies for their camps have been fully paid for the articles and that their chaprásis and private servants have practised no extortion. This is as it should be. It is to be hoped that the higher authorities in other provinces will follow suit and issue similar instructions to officers subordinate to them.

Fine inflicted on a passenger by the Cantonment Magistrate of Ráwalpindi for breach of a railway rule.

The *Áftáb-i-Panjáb* (Lahore), of the 9th March, says that it would seem that an Afghan took a ticket at Sarái Kala for Golra. On his way he fell asleep and did not awake till the arrival of the train at Ráwalpindi. He was at once apprehended by the railway officials and sent to the Cantonment Magistrate of Ráwalpindi for trial, who fined him Rs. 10. The poor man, having no money

with him at the time, had to raise the amount of the fine by appealing to the charity of a number of shop-keepers in the cantonment. The Rāwalpindi newspaper observes that it was a novel sight in British territory to see a prisoner, loaded with handcuffs and accompanied by a police constable, begging alms from shop to shop. The Magistrate was really not right in inflicting a heavy fine on the poor Afghan for a fault which was beyond his control.

Alleged misconduct of some police constables towards two respectable private individuals at Amritsar.

A correspondent of the same paper says that, while driving in a public street at Amritsar, Sardar Hira Singh and Sardar Gurbakhsh Singh stopped their carriage and began to talk to a shop-keeper. A police sergeant and some constables severely beat them with sticks for obstructing the street, until they were covered with blood and fell senseless on the ground. The Sardars have instituted a criminal prosecution against the police, who have brought a counter-charge of assault against them. It remains to be seen how the case will be decided. The writer hopes that Mr. Warburton, the District Superintendent of Police, will take serious notice of the misconduct of the sergeant and the constables.

Circulation, 240 copies.

Cultivators and village money-lenders in Oudh.

The *Azād* (Lucknow), of the 9th March, says that Government admits that the condition of the cultivators in Oudh is very unsatisfactory, but that it has not adopted any effectual measures with a view to improving it. It has passed Act XXII of 1886, in order to protect them from the extortions of the landlords, but nothing has yet been done to make them independent of the village money-lenders, who charge them high rates of interest and are the principal cause of their ruin.

Neglect of sanitation in towns and villages.

The *Azād* (Lucknow), of the 9th March, refers to the various causes of uncleanliness in towns and villages, such as the existence of dirty tanks in the centres of villages, the keeping of cattle by peasants at their houses and the burying of their dead by them on the immediate outskirts of villages, and urg-

that steps should be taken to improve the sanitary condition of towns and villages. A house tax or an octroi duty should be introduced to meet the cost of the sanitary arrangements. No doubt the tax would be unpopular at first, but the villagers would soon get accustomed to it.

Circulation, 85 copies.

The *Almora Akhbár*, of the 5th March, is surprised that the lower classes of Government servants, such as chaprásis and *harkaras* (messengers), receive pension only after thirty years' service, and urges that the pension rules should be made more favourable to them than at present. They are entitled to special indulgence in this matter, as their pay is very small.

Pension to the lower classes of Government servants.

NATIVE STATES.

Circulation, 425 copies.

The *Dabdaba-i-Sikandari* (Rámpur), of the 5th March, regrets to say that the *Nizámu-l-Mulk* newspaper of Moradabad continues to spread false rumours uncomplimentary to the Rámpur State through *malice prepense*. In its issue of the 29th February, the *Nizámu-l-Mulk* states that Kunwar Lutf Ali Khán of Chhatári will shortly be appointed Prime Minister and President of the State Council in Rámpur, and that the establishment of the Council will practically deprive the Nawáb of all power. There is reason to think that Kunwar Lutf Ali Khán will be appointed to some post, but not to that of Prime Minister or President of the Council. The Nawáb has already engaged several new able officials, such as Sayad Muhammad Ali Hasan Khán, Mr. Phillip, and Mr. Wright, Engineer, and is now desirous of obtaining the services of the Kunwar. The *Dabdaba* does not see how the establishment of a Council would deprive the Nawáb of all power, and says that there are now few rulers in the civilized world who are not assisted by Councils in the administration.

Rámpur State and the *Nizámu-l-Mulk* newspaper.

Circulation, 450 copies.

The *Panjábi Akhbár* (Lahore), of the 7th March, says that it is true that the *Civil and Military Gazette* has always been opposed to the Kashmir State. The *Gazette* was, however, hitherto in

Attack of the *Civil and Military Gazette* on Diwán Lachhman Das, the Prime Minister of Kashmir.

favour of the present administration in the State. But in a late issue it stated that the Kashmir treasury was empty and laid the blame at the door of Diwan Lachhman Das, the Prime Minister. Again in its issue of the 6th March the *Gazette*, referring to the interview which Mr. Plowden had with the Mahárája on the 3rd idem, says that the result of the interview will not be favourable to the Diwan, and that the Mahárajá wishes to appoint his brother Rája Amar Singh Prime Minister and President of the State Council. It is difficult to say how far the statement of the *Gazette* about the Mahárája's desire to appoint his brother to the post of Prime Minister is well founded, but the *Akhbár* does not understand how the Diwan has emptied the treasury. Had the treasury been empty, the Mahárajá's Government would not have sanctioned the Siálkot-Jummu Railway scheme and offered ten lakhs of rupees for the defences of the frontier, and would not spend any large amount on preparations for Lord Dufferin's expected visit to Kashmir as it is doing. Even supposing that the treasury has been exhausted, the whole Council, of which Mr. Plowden himself is a member, and not Diwan Lachhman Das alone, is to blame, inasmuch as the Diwan cannot incur any new expenditure without the sanction of the Council. As Rája Amar Singh is a brother of the Mahárája and is an intelligent and experienced man, the *Akhbár* is in no way opposed to his being made Prime Minister. At the same time it does not like to see the Diwan unjustly abused. (The *Aftáb-i-Panjáb*, Lahore, of the 5th March, endeavours to show that the charges brought against Diwan Lachhman Das by the *Civil and Military Gazette* are unfounded, and says that the *Gazette* itself bestowed high praises on him before.)

Circulation, 400 copies.

Kashmir.

The *Rafiq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 10th March, says that it was owing to the ill luck of the inhabitants of Kashmir that the Happy Valley was made over by the Government of India to the ruler of Jammu. The condition of the people in Kashmir is not much better than that of slaves. Since the death of the late Mahárája party feeling has run high in the State and

the ministry has been frequently changed. It is almost needless to say that this frequent change of the ministry has been very injurious to the people. The *Rafíq* is glad to learn from the *Civil and Military Gazette* that Diwan Lachhman Das will be removed from the Prime Ministership and the Presidency of the State Council, but it cannot approve of the proposed appointment of Rája Amar Singh to the posts. The Rája is a raw and inexperienced youth and cannot be expected to manage the affairs of the State satisfactorily. The *Rafíq* is of opinion that the administration will not improve until some competent European or native is made Prime Minister and some experienced natives are appointed to other high posts in the State.

Circulation, 450 copies.

Scarcity of water at Jammu.

The *Panjábí Akhbár* (Lahore), of the 7th March, is glad to hear that the Mahárája of Kashmir has resolved to construct a railway between Siálkot and Jammu, but says that His Highness should have first provided a water-supply for the city of Jammu, which suffers from a great scarcity of water. Water has to be brought from the river Tawi, which flows at a distance from the city. The poorer classes, who cannot afford to buy water from the water-carriers, have to fetch it themselves from the river, to their great inconvenience.

Circulation, 180 copies.

Scholarships established by the Mahárája of Mysore for Muhammadan students.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbár* (Etáwah) of the 8th March, is glad to hear that the Mahárája of Mysore has sanctioned 174 scholarships, amounting to Rs. 1,248 a year, for Muhammadan students in his State, and says that His Highness cannot be too highly praised for his liberality and freedom from prejudice. When will the Government of these provinces establish special scholarships for Muhammadan boys?

RAILWAY.

Circulation, 500 copies.

Intermediate class carriages of the East Indian Railway.

A correspondent of the *Prayág Samáchár* (Allahabad), of the 10th March, says that on the East Indian Railway the intermediate class fare is 4½ pies, and the third class fare nearly 2½ pies a mile. But although the former exceeds

the latter by 2 pies a mile, no additional comforts are provided in the intermediate class carriages. The only difference between the two classes of carriages is that the seats in the intermediate class carriages are a little larger and that the carriages are provided with hanging berths. The maximum number of seats in a compartment of either class is 10. The writer urges that cushions and privies should be provided in the intermediate class carriages.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Circulation, 181 copies.

A native shot by a Eurasian at Bithur, Cawnpore.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 11th March, on the authority of the Bithur correspondent of the *Sárasudhánidhi* newspaper of Calcutta, regrets to say that a Eurasian accidentally shot a native on the bank of the Ganges at Bithur on the 19th February while firing at an alligator. Bithur is frequently visited by Europeans and Eurasians of Cawnpore for shooting. If they are not forbidden, such unfortunate accidents are sure to occur.

Circulation, 500 copies.

Robbery committed at Ikhlas, Pindigheb, Rawalpindi.

The *Aftáb-i-Panjáb* (Lahore), of the 7th March, regrets to say that during the last two years there has been a large increase in crime in all parts of the country. A dacoity attended with murder occurred at a village named Ikhlas, in Pindigheb, on the 14th February. A gang of eleven robbers entered the house of a native banker and asked him to surrender all his money and jewellery. He made excuses, and on this one of the thieves severed his head from his body with one blow of his sword. They then turned to the banker's wife, who, having learnt a lesson from his fate, at once showed them where he had buried his riches. The ruffians dug out the treasure, and as they were leaving the house one of them thrust a knife into the belly of the unfortunate woman, who was pregnant, and died of her wound the next day. The robbers have not yet been found out. It is high time that effectual measures should be adopted with a view to checking the growth of crime.

Circulation, 360 copies.

Compulsory widowhood.

The *Bhárat Sudashá Pravartak* (Farukhabad), for February, received on 12th March, publishes the story of a Hindu widow, with a view to illustrating the hardships and miseries to which Hindu widows are exposed from compulsory widowhood.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly, or otherwise.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
						1888.	1888.	
1	*Adíb-i-Álam* ...	Morádábád ...	Urdú ...	Weekly ...	Muhammad Hádi Husain.	Mar. 7th ...	Mar. 10th ...	140 copies.
2	*Áftáb-i-Ázamgarh* ...	Ázamgarh ...	,, ...	,, ...	Qudrat Ali ...	,, 5th ...	,, ,, ...	208 ,,
3	*Áftáb-i-Hind* ...	Jullundur ...	,, ...	,, ...	Barkat Ali ...	,, 10th ...	,, 12th ...	250 ,,
4	*Áftáb-i-Panjáb* ...	Láhore ...	,, ...	Tri-weekly ...	Díván Bútá Singh ...	,, 5th 7th & 9th.	,, 8th, 10th & 12th.	500 ,,
5	*Agrá Akhbár* ...	Agrá ...	,, ...	Weekly ...	Tajammu-l-Husain ...	,, 7th ...	,, 10th ...	200 ,,
6	*Ainu-l-Akhbár* ...	Morádábád ...	,, ...	,, ...	Diláwar Ali ...	Feb. 24th & Mar. 1st & 8th.	,, 14th & 15th,	90 ,,
7	*Akhbár-i-Álam* ...	Meerut ...	,, ...	,, ...	Muqarrab Husain Khán.	Mar. 6th ...	,, 10th ...	63 ,,
8	*Akhbár-i-Am* ...	Láhore ...	,, ...	Tri-weekly ...	Mukund Rám ...	,, 6th 8th & 10th.	,, 9th, 11th & 13th.	3,000 ,,
9	*Akhbár-i-Chunár* ...	Chunár ...	,, ...	Weekly ...	Hanúmán Prasád ...	,, 6th ...	,, 9th ...	215 ,,
10	*Akhbáru-i-Akhyár* ...	Delhi ...	,, ...	,, ...	Muhammad Dín ...	,, 8th ...	,, 10th ...	250 ,,
11	*Alam-i Taswir* ...	Cawnpore ...	,, ...	,, ...	Rahmat-ul-lah ...	,, 9th ...	,, 11th ...	200 ,,
12	*Aligarh Institute Gazette.*	Aligarh ...	Urdú-English	Bi-weekly ...	Guláb Rái ...	,, 6th & 10th,	,, 8th & 13th	500 copies (including 280 copies taken by Government).
13	*Almora Akhbár* ...	Almora ...	Hindí ...	Weekly ...	Sadá Nand ...	,, 5th ...	,, 8th ...	85 copies.
14	*Arya Patra* ...	Bareilly ...	Urdú ...	Monthly ...	Ráj Bahádur ...	For March ...	,, 13th ...	425 ,,
15	*Audh* ...	Lucknow ...	,, ...	Weekly ...	Ahmad Ali ...	Mar. 9th ...	,, 11th ...	240 ,,

16	*Bhárat Bandhu* ...	Aligarh ...	Hindí ...	,, ...	Mihir Chand ...	,, ,, ...	,, 12th ...	100	,,
17	*Bhirat Sudashá Pravartak.*	Farrukhnagar,	,, ...	Monthly ...	Naráyan Dás ...	For February ...	,, ,, ...	360	,,
18	*Bulbul-i-Hind* ...	Morádábád ...	Urdú ...	Weekly ...	Kishun Sarúp ...	Mar. 5th ...	,, 9th ...		
19	*Chaltá Purzá* ...	Delhí ...	,, ...	,, ...	Mír Hasan ...	,, 8th ...	,, 10th ...	250	,,
20	*Dabdaba-i-Sikandarí* ...	Rámpur ...	,, ...	,, ...	Muhammad Husain,	,, 5th ...	,, 7th ...	425	,,
21	*Dánish-i-Hind* ...	Multán ...	,, ...	,, ...	Ráj Náth ...	Feb. 29th & Mar. 7th.	,, 8th & 13th,	120	,,
22	*Delhí Punch* ...	Láhore ...	,, ...	,, ...	Fazlu-l-din ...	Mar. 7th ...	,, 10th ...	315	,,
23	*Dharm Jiwan* ...	,, ...	,, ...	,, ...	Sattyá Nand ...	,, 11th ...	,, 13th ...	300	,,
24	*Ghamkhwár-i-Hind* ...	,, ...	,, ...	,, ...	Pandit Mahárájkishun.	,, 10th ...	,, ,, ...	425	,,
25	*Gulzár-i-Oudh* ...	Sultanpur ...	,, ...	,, ...	Nirotam Dás ...	,, 6th ...	,, 9th ...		
26	*Hámi-i-Hind* ...	Alláhábád ...	,, ...	,, ...	Sadaru-l-din ...	,, 4th ...	,, 11th ...	400	,,
27	*Hindustán* ...	Kálakankar ...	Hindí ...	Daily ...	Gur Datt Sukla ...	,, 6th to 11th,	,, 7th to 12th	181	,,
28	*Jaipur Gazette* ...	Jaipur ...	Hindí-Urdú ...	Bi-weekly ...	Mahábír Prasád ...	,, 3rd & 7th ...	,, 7th & 10th,	100	,,
29	*Jalwá-i-Bzadí* ...	Meerut ...	Urdú ...	Weekly ...	Muhammad Khalíl ...	,, 9th ...	,, 11th ...	130	,,
30	*Jalwa-i-Túr* ...	,, ...	,, ...	,, ...	Maháráj Kishun ...	,, 8th ...	,, 12th ...		
31	*Jám-i-Jamshed* ...	Morádábád ...	,, ...	,, ...	Jamshed Alí ...	Feb. 26th ...	,, 8th ...	150	,,
32	*Karnámah* ...	Lucknow ...	,, ...	,, ...	Muhammad Yáqúb ...	Mar. 5th ...	,, ,, ...	250	,,
33	*Kásh Patrikd* ...	Benares ...	Hindí-Urdú ...	,, ...	Lakshmí Shankar Misra, M.A.	,, 9th ...	,, 10th ...	501 copies (including 343 copies taken by Government).	
34	*Khair Khwáh-i-Álam*	Delhí ...	Urdú ...	,, ...	Mír Hasan ...	,, 8th ...	,, ,, ...	200 copies.	
35	*Khair Khwáh-i-Kashmír.*	Lahore ...	,, ...	,, ...	Sálig Rám ...	,, 4th ...	,, 7th ...	400	,,
36	*Khatrí Hitkárí* ...	Agra ...	,, ...	Monthly ...	Nihál Chand ...	For March ...	,, 10th ...	150	,,
37	*Khurshíd-i-Áfáq* ...	Pilibhít ...	,, ...	Weekly ...	Mazhar Ahsan Khán,	Mar. 1st & 7th ...	,, 7th & 10th,	200	,,
38	*Khurshíd-i-Azamgarh*	Azamgarh ...	,, ...	,, ...	Ilhám Alí ...	,, 8th ...	,, 13th ...		

List of newspapers examined—(continued).

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly, or otherwise.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
						1888.	1888.	
39	*Koh-i-Núr* ...	Láhore ...	Urdú ...	Tri-weekly ...	Harsukh Rái ...	Mar. 6th, 8th & 10th.	Mar. 7th, 10th & 12th.	450 copies.
40	*Lamudu-l-Akhláq* ...	Bareilly ...	,, ...	Weekly ...	Imdád Husain ...	,, 1st & 8th ...	,, 12th ...	225 ,,
41	*Lyeton Gazette* ...	Delhi ...	,, ...	Bi-monthly ...	Bulaqi Dás ...	,, 8th ...	,, 10th ...	450 ,,
42	*Mashír-i-Qaisar* ...	Lucknow ...	,, ...	Weekly ...	Ghulám Muhammad,	,, 6th ...	,, 8th ...	200 ,,
43	*Matla-i-Núr* ...	Cawnpore ...	,, ...	,, ...	Durgá Prasád ...	,, 10th ...	,, 13th ...	47 ,,
44	*Meerut Gazette* ...	Meerut ...	Hindí ...	Monthly ...	Pandit Ganri Datt ...	For February ...	,, 7th ...	
45	*Mihr-i-Nimroz* ...	Bijnor ...	Urdú ...	Weekly ...	Karimu-i-lah ...	Mar. 7th ...	,, 11th ...	250 ,,
46	*Mulki Mukhbir* ...	Láhore ...	,, ...	,, ...	Fazlu-l-din ...	,, 5th ...	,, 10th ...	1,725 ,,
47	*Mullá Dopiázá* ...	,, ...	,, ...	,, ...	Alá Dín ...	Feb. 29th & Mar. 7th.	,, 12th & 13th,	850 ,,
48	*Naiyar-i-Asam* ...	Morádábád ...	,, ...	,, ...	Amjad Alí ...	Mar. 5th ...	,, 11th ...	180 ,,
49	*Najmu-l-Akhbár* ...	Etáwah ...	,, ...	Bi-weekly ...	Rúhu-l-lah Khán ...	,, 8th ...	,, 9th ...	180 ,,
50	*Najmu-l-Hind* ...	Morádábád ...	,, ...	Weekly ...	Avtár Krishn, ...	Feb. 29th ...	,, 13th ...	250 ,,
51	*Nasím-i-Ágrá* ...	Ágrá ...	,, ...	,, ...	Jamná Das Biswás...	Mar. 7th ...	,, 9th ...	335 ,,
52	*Nasím-i-Hind* ...	Fatehpur ...	,, ...	,, ...	Kunj Bihári Lál ...	Feb. 23rd & 29th,	,, 8th ...	50 ,,
53	*Nasím-i-Jaunpur* ...	Jaunpur ...	,, ...	,, ...	Muhammad Ishák ...	Mar. 6th ...	,, 12th ...	50 ,,
54	*Núrun-l-Mulk* ...	Morádábád ...	,, ...	,, ...	Fahímu-l-dín ...	,, 10th ...	,, ,, ...	100 ,,
55	*Nur Afshán* ...	Ludhiáná ...	,, ...	,, ...	Rev. C. B. Newton...	,, ,, ...	,, 10th ...	690 ,,
56	*Nurul Anwár* ...	Cawnpore ...	,, ...	,, ...	Abdu-l-Hamíd ...	,, 3rd & 10th,	,, 7th & 11th,	306 ,,
57	*Prayág Samáchár* ...	Allahábád ...	Marátha-i-English.	,, ...	Basudeva Bháskar ...	,, 7th ...	,, 8th ...	400 ,,

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58	*Oudh Akhbar* ...	Lucknow ...	Urdú ...	Daily ...	Sheo Prasád ...	,, 7th to 13th,	,, 7th to 13th,	593 copies (including 94 copies taken by Government).
59	*Panjábi Akhbar* ...	Láhore ...	,, ...	Bi-weekly ...	Shamsu-l-dín ...	,, 3rd, 7th & 10th.	,, 9th, 10th & 13th.	450 copies.
60	*Panjáb Punch* ...	Láhore ...	,, ...	Weekly ...	Fírozu-l-dín ...	,, 8th ...	,, 13th ...	80 ,,
61	*Páte Khán* ...	,, ...	,, ...	,, ...	Abdu-l-Rahmán ...	,, 7th ...	,, 16th ...	400 ,,
62	*Patiálá Akhbár* ...	Patiálá ...	,, ...	,, ...	Dín Muhammad ...	,, 6th ...	,, 8th ...	365 ,,
63	*Právág Samachár* ...	Alláhábád ...	Hindí ...	,, ...	Bhairaun Singh ...	,, 10th ...	,, 10th ...	500 ,,
64	*Public-News* ...	Láhore ...	Urdú ...	,, ...	Hargopál ...	,, 4th ...	,, ,, ...	600 ,,
65	*Qaisari* ...	Jullundur ...	,, ...	,, ...	Ahmad Bakhsh ...	,, 10th ...	,, 12th ...	115 ,,
66	*Rafiq-i-Hind* ...	Láhore ...	,, ...	,, ...	Muharram Alí ...	,, 3rd & 10th,	,, 7th & 13th,	400 ,,
67	*Raftu-l-Akhbár* ...	Benares ...	,, ...	,, ...	Ghulám Husain ...	,, 5th ...	,, 8th ...	200 ,,
68	*Rahbar* ...	Morádábád ...	,, ...	,, ...	Partáb Kishun ...	,, 4th ...	,, 13th ...	
69	*Rahbar-i-Hind* ...	Láhore ...	,, ...	Bi-weekly ...	Nádir Alí ...	,, 7th & 10th ...	,, 10th & 12th,	405 ,,
70	*Rájputana Gazette* ...	Ajmere ...	Urdú-Hindí ...	Weekly ...	Murád Alí ...	,, 5th ...	,, 7th ...	432 ,,
71	*Rávi* ...	Lahore ...	Urdú ...	,, ...	Hargopál ...	,, 7th ...	,, 10th ...	450 ,,
72	*Rohilkhand Punch* ...	,, ...	,, ...	,, ...	Jamshed Alí ...	Feb. 26th ...	,, 8th ...	150 ,,
73	*Rozánah* ...	Lucknow ...	,, ...	Bi-weekly ...	Tegh Bahádur ...	Mar. 6th, 8th & 12th.	,, 8th, 9th & 13th.	113 ,,
74	*Sádiqu-l-Akhbár* ...	Bahawalpur ...	,, ...	Weekly ...	Dwárká Náth ...	,, 8th ...	,, 11th ...	250 ,,
75	*Sahífa-i-Qudsi* ...	Delhi ...	,, ...	,, ...	Abdu-l-Qudus ...	,, ,, ...	,, 10th ...	310 ,,
76	*Sajjan Kírti Sudhákar*	Udaipur ...	Hindí ...	,, ...	Banshí Dhar ...	,, 5th ...	,, 9th ...	160 ,,
77	*Shula-i-Tár* ...	Cawnpore ...	Urdú ...	,, ...	Jamná Prasád ...	,, 6th ...	,, 7th ...	95 ,,
78	*Sirájul-Akhbár* ...	Jhelam ...	,, ...	,, ...	Faqir Muhammad ...	,, 5th ...	,, 8th ...	350 ,,
79	*Subodh Sindhu* ...	Khandwa ...	Maráthí-Hindi.	,, ...	Lakshman Anant ...	,, 7th ...	,, 10th ...	200 ,,
80	*Surma-i-Bazár* ...	Agrá ...	Urdú ...	,, ...	Itrat Husain ...	,, 8th ...	,, ,, ...	258 ,,
81	*Surúr-i-Qaisari* ...	Rámpur ...	,, ...	,, ...	Muhammad Rasá ...	,, 9th ...	,, 12th ...	137 ,,
82	*Taketb* ...	Morádábád ...	,, ...	,, ...	Muzaffar Alí Khán,	,, 5th ...	,, 8th ...	60 ,,

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						1888.	1888.	
83	*Tamannái* ...	Lucknow ...	Urdú ...	Weekly ...	Púran Chand ...	Mar. 8th ...	Mar. 11th ...	125 copies.
84	*Tátti-i-Hind* ...	Meerut ...	,, ...	,, ...	Sajjád Husain ...	,, ,, ...	,, ,, ...	298 ,,
85	*Victoria Paper* ...	Siálkot ...	,, ...	Daily ...	Gyán Chand ...	,, 5th to 10th,	,, 8th to 13th,	950 ,,
86	*Vritt Dhárá* ...	Dhár ...	Maráthí-English.	Weekly ...	Balwant Káshi Náth,	,, 8th ...	,, 11th ...	130 ,,

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